THE CONSERVATIVE

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY BY
JOHN B. NEATHERY, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:		TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:	
One month,	$ 0 00	One month,	$ 4 00
Three months,	20 00	Tree months,	10 00
Six months,	40 00	Six months,	20 00

No subscriptions to either Daily or Weekly received for a longer time than six months.

NEGRO SALE AND HIRING.

ON THURSDAY NEXT, 28TH INST. AT OUR SALES-Rooms in Raleigh, we will offer for sale

TWENTY LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES

Men and women, boys and girls—and one excellent blacksmith.

At the same time we will hire out for the balance of the year 5 boys, aged respectively 18, 17, 15, 14 and 10 years, and 2 women, one with one child, the other with two children, all good farm hands.

W. F. ASKEW & CO.

January 23, 1864. 238—td.

Post Quartermaster's Office, C. S. A.,

RALEIGH, N. C., January 18, 1865.

To the Farmers of Wake, Orange and Chatham Counties:

I RESPECTFULLY APPEAL TO THE FARMERS OF Wake, Orange and Chatham counties, to bring in their surplus corn immediately, for the support of our army. I have obtained permission to pay Local Appraiser's rates for all grain delivered previous to 1st of February, 1865. I earnestly hope that patriotic producers will deliver their grain immediately, and relieve me of the unpleasantness and themselves the mortification of resorting to rigid impressment, which I will be compelled to do on and after the 1st of February.

The following are the names of my authorized agents: Raleigh, J. J. Minetree; Forestville, J. W. Fort; Morrisville, A. J. Morris; and Durhams, W. P. Ward; Hillsboro to be filled and Pittsboro' to be filled.

W. E. PIERCE,
Capt. and A. Q. M.

January 19, 1865. 230—12t.

Post Quartermaster's Office, C. S. A.,

RALEIGH, N. C., January 16, 1865.

THE FOLLOWING CIRCULAR OF INSTRUCTIONS from the Secretary of War is published by direction of Major Kinsey Johns, Ins. Field Transportation, for the information of all concerned.

W. E. PIERCE, Capt. & A. Q. M.

War Department. C. S.,

RICHMOND, December 19, 1865.

Persons who may hire their slaves to Maj. J. G. Paxton and his assistants, for Government purposes, at schedule prices, shall have credit for the number hired, in the event of a future requisition for twelve months upon them for their slaves for Government use; and in the event of their loss, shall be indemnified in the same manner as if they had been impressed or sent voluntarily for Government use without contract.

(Signed) J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

Q. M. General's Office,

December 27, 1864.

Respectfully returned. Same authorized by Secretary of War to extend the same assurance in behalf of all other officers of this Department.

(Signed) A. R. LAWTON,
Q. M. General.

228—12t.

FIVE HUNDRED HANDS WANTED.

FIVE HUNDRED HANDS WANTED TO WORK on the grading and laying of the Chatham Railroad. The highest market price will be given, and hands well taken care of.

Also, 100 Carpenters.

Also, a Portable Steam Saw Mill wanted.

Apply to KEMP P. BATTLE.
President, Raleigh, N. C.
or to J. E. ALLEN, Sup't.,
Cary, N. C.

Dec. 8, 1864. 196—tf.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

BY

THE METHODIST PUBLISHING COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

FIRST READER FOR SOUTHERN SCHOOLS,
Price, per hundred, $30 00
per dozen, 4 50
per single copy, 50

SOUTHERN ZION'S SONGSTER, for Sabbath Schools, social meetings, the camp, &c.,
per hundred, 60 00
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BULLION'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR, Revised by Rev. Dr. CRAVEN, in Press.

We can also furnish all MUSIC published in the South. Catalogues of Music and Books sent when desired. Orders solicited, and will be promptly attended to.

Address,
Rev. A. R. RAVEN.

October 27, 1864. 161—

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL.

A Military and Classical Finishing Academy.

THE NEXT SESSION WILL BEGIN MARCH 1st, 1865, at Mebanesville, on the North Carolina Railroad. While the old course has been retained, extensive additions have been made, with a view to making GOOD SOLDIERS, as well as well as good scholars. Address

COL. WM. BINGHAM,
Superintendent.
Oaks, N. C.

January 20, 1865. 40—w6t*.

HORSE COLLARS! HORSE COLLARS!!

P. Q. M. OFFICE,
Raleigh, N. C., January 19, 1865.

I WILL RECEIVE PROPOSALS UNTIL THE 22D DAY of February next, for the manufacture of ten thousand Horse and Mule Collars, similar to samples to be seen at my office.

Bidders must state the number which they can deliver per month.

W. E. PIERCE,
230—12t. Capt. and A. Q. M.

NOTICE.

WALTER A. THOMPSON WILL LEAVE HILLSBORO' for the army in Virginia, by the way of Danville, on Wednesday the 25th instant. All boxes properly marked and weighed will be taken charge of and delivered.

The boxes sent to Kirsland's and Clingman's Brigades were sold at auction, and I am prepared to pay to the persons who sent them the amount for which they were sold.

W. A. THOMPSON.

January 20, 1865. 231—tf.

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

ALL BOXES FOR SOLDIERS OR PRISONERS OF War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons will be promptly forwarded free of charge:

Sprague Brothers, Salisbury.
Dr. D. F. Summey, Ashville.
Dr. W. A. Collet, Morganton.
Dr. J. W. Allison, Statesville.
Dr. J. L. Neagle, Greensboro.
Mr. A Hagan, Charlotte.
Mr. Edward Hege, Salem.
Capt J N. McDowell, Raleigh.
Joseph A. Worth, Fayetteville.
E. Murry & Co., Wilmington.
Mr. F. L. Bass, Tarboro.
Mr J. A. Askew, Colerain.
Mr. F. L. Roberts, Murfreesboro.

The boxes should be well hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special Messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General, N. C.

Raleigh, Oc 29, 1864. 168—tf.

Headquarters Reserve, N. C.,

Raleigh Dec. 1st, 1864

General Orders No. 19.

ALL MEMBERS OF THE SENIOR RESERVES OF NORTH Carolina who are absent from their commands without proper authority, are ordered to rejoin them without delay.—County Enrolling Officers are made responsible for the apprehension of such as do not at once comply with this order.

By command of Lt. Gen. HOLMES.

JNO. W. HINSDALE,
A. A. General.

Dec. 2, 1864. 191—

NOTICE.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE THAT I SHALL MAKE APplication to the General Assembly at its next session, to alter the Warrenton Female Collegiate Institute at Warrenton, N. C. incorporated.

JULIUS WILCOX.

Jan. 19, 1865. 224—1m.

DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

VOL. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1865. [No. 234.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS, OF NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS.

No	COLONELS.	LIEUT. COLONELS.	MAJORS.
1	H A Brown,	J N Harrell,	L C Latham,
2			J T Seal s,
3	S D Thurston,	W M Parsly,	W T Ennett,
4	E A Osborne,		
5	J W Lea,	W J Hill,	
6	R F Webb,	S McD Tate,	R W York,
7	W L Davidson,	J McL Turner,	J G Harris,
8	J M Whitson,	W A Barller,	A J Rogers,
9	W H Cheek,	W H H Cowles,	
10	S D Pool,	H T Guion,	Sparrow & Reily
11	W J Martin,		
2	H E Coleman,	W S Davis,	R W Alston,
13	J H Hyman,	H A Rogers,	K B Withers,
14	R T Bennett,	W A Johnston,	J H Lumbeth,
15	W H Yarboro,	G W Hammond,	
16	W A Stowe	A S Cloud,	
17	W F Martin,	T H Sharpe,	L J Johnson,
18	J D Barry,	J W Metcalf,	T J Wooten,
19	W P Roberts,		
20	T F Toon,		D J Bryane,
21		W S Rankin,	
22	T S Galloway,	W S Mitchell,	Lee Russell,
23			
24	W J Clarke,	J L Harris,	T D Love,
25	H M Rutledge,		M N Love,
26	Jno R Lane,		T J Adams,
27	J A Gilmer, Jr.,	G F Whitefield,	J C Webb,
28	S D Lowe,		S N Stowe,
29	W B Creasman,	B S Proffit,	
30	F M Parker,		
31		C W Knight,	
32	D G Coward,	H G Lewis,	
33	R V Cowan	J H Saunders,	J A Weston,
34	W L J Lowrance,	G T Gordan,	
35	J T Johnson,	S B Taylor,	R E Petty,
36	W Lamb,	J D Taylor,	J M Stevenson,
37		W G Morris,	J L Bost.
38	Jno Ashford,	G W Flowers,	J T Wilson,
39	D Coleman,	F A Reynolds,	
40	J J Redrick,		W A Holland,
41	J A Baker,	R Moore,	
42	J E Brown,	C W Bradshaw,	T J Brown,
43	T S Kenan,		
44	T S Singletary,	T L Hargrove,	C M Stedman,
45	J R Winston,		
46	W L Saunders,	A C McAllister,	N McK McNeil,
47		W C Lankford,	
48	S H Walkup,	A A Hill,	
49	L M McAfee,	J T Davis,	C Q Petty,
50	G Wortham,	J C Washook,	H J Rivals,
51	H McKethan,	C E Hobson,	J R McDonald,
52	M A Parker,		
53		J T Morehead,	
54	K M Murchison,	A Ellis,	
55	J R Connally,	A H Belo,	
56	P F Faison,	G G Luke,	J W Graham,
57		H C Jones,	J A Craige,
58	J B Palmer,		T J Doolin,
59	D D Fe rebee,	E Cantwell,	J M Mayo.
60	W M Hardy.		J T Weaver,
61		W S Devane,	E Mallett,
62		G W Clayton.	P G McDowell,
63		S F Evans,	J H McNeil,
64		W N Garrett,	T P Jones,
65	G N Folk,	A H Baird,	J Ispain,
66	J H Nothercutt,	C G Wright,	D L Lowie,
67	J N Whitford,	R W Wharton,	E Whitfield,
68	J W Hinton,	E C Yellowly,	W B Sanderlin,
69	G Tait,	J L Henry,	I A Harris.

The first Battalion Sharp Shooters is commanded by Captain R. E. Wilson; First Battalion Heavy Artillery, by Maj. Alexander McRae; Second Battalion N. C. T. (Infantry) by Maj. J. M. Hancock; Third Battalion Light Artillery, by Maj. J. W. Moore; Thirteenth Battalion Light Artillery, by Lieut Colonel J. R. Starr.

THOMAS' LEGION.—Col., W. H. Thomas, Lieut. Colonel, J. R. Love; Maj., W. W. Striagfield; Thomas' Legion, Lieut. Colonel, J. A. McKarney.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
Col George Little, Wake. do
M S Robins, Randolph, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General
Charles R. Thomas, Carteret, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Washington C. Kerr, of Mecklenburg, State Geologist
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William E Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major T D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Geo. W. Thompson, Caswell, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor.)

JUDICIAL.

SUPREME COURT.

Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice.
Wm H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, Craven, Judges
Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General.
Patrick H Winston, Wake, Reporter.
Edmund B Freeman, Wake, Clerk.
[Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

SUPERIOR COURTS.

Judges—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; William M Shipp, Henderson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville

Solicitors—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S Merrimon, Buncombe.

CONFEDERATE COURT.

Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge.
George V Strong, Wayne, District Attorney.
Pride Jones, Orange, Marshal.
Clerk of Albemarle District, Joseph Ramsay.
Clerk of Pamlico District, Wm M Watson.
Clerk of Cape Fear District, Daniel Coleman.
[The next Term will be held as follows: Albemarle District, at Halifax, on 2d May next. Pamlico District, at Goldsboro', on 5th May next. Cape Fear District, at Concord, on 8th May next.]

COUNCIL OF STATE.

A G Foster, Randolph; J R Hargrave, Anson; P H Winston, Jr, Bertie; A T Davidson, Macon; Wm. Eaton, jr., Warren; Chas. E. Shober, Guilford; Nich. L. Williams, Yadkin.

LITERARY BOARD.

His Excellency, Z B Vance, President, *Ex Officio*; L C Edwards, Granville; Prof Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr Wm Sloan, Gaston; M S Robins, Randolph, Treasurer.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD.

His Excellency, Z B Vance, President, *Ex Officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren; Henry Nutt, New Hanover; Col John D Hyman, Henderson.

COMMISSIONERS OF SINKING FUND.

Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon Edwards, Warren, Hon David L Swain, Orange. Quentin Busbee, Wake, Secretary.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Willie J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf Dumb and the Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of the Insane Asylum

NOTICE.

Rutherford County, N. C.

A NEGRO BOY WHO SAYS HIS NAME IS MAT. WAS confined in the public Jail of said County, on the 10th day of November, 1864. Said boy is about 5 feet 10 inches high of dark color, and wore at the time a dark coat and pants, a high black felt hat, and is rather slow spoken, and says he belonged to B. O. Kelly, of Lumpkin county, Georgia, that he was taken to work on the breastworks at Augusta, and to Charlotte, N. C., where he was sold by the Auctioneer of that place and was purchased by Benjamin Dickson and he says he ranaway from Dickson to get back to his mistress. The owner of said boy is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs in such cases made and provided.

G. W. CORBET, Jailor.

December 28, 1864. 37—w6m.

ORPHAN ENDOWMENT FUND.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THIS FUND MAY BE MADE to Geo. W. Mordecai Jno. G. Williams and W H Jones, Cashier. C. F. DEEMS.

Raleigh, Oct. 29, 1864. 263—tf.

CALENDAR FOR 1865.

1865.	Sunday,	Monday,	Tuesday,	Wednesday,	Thursday,	Friday,	Saturday,
Jan	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
Feb.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28				
Mar				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Apr.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
May		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
Jun.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	

1865.	Sunday,	Monday,	Tuesday,	Wednesday,	Thursday,	Friday,	Saturday,
July							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
Aug.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
Sept						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Oct.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
Nov				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
Dec						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary, $25 000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President, salary, $8,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Georgia, Col J as Chesnut, of S C, Col Wm F Johnston, of Ky Col J C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood

Private Secretary to the President—Burton M Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La., Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, George Davis, of N. C., Wade Keyes, of Ala., Assistant Attorney General. B R Rhodes, of Miss., Commissioner of Patents. G W E Nelson, of Ga., Superintendant of Public Printing. R M Smith, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—G A Trenholm, of S. C., Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E C Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va., Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S. C., Comptroller. B Baker, of Fla., 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La., 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va., Secretary of War. Judge J hn A Campbell, of Ala., Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lt Col Jno Withers, Lt Col H L Clay, Maj E A Palfrey, Maj Chas B Lee, Maj S W Melton and Capt Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga., Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D., Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—R S Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Post Office Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St Geo Offut of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn., Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala., Chief of Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N. C., Chief Clerk.

Claims for Deceased Officers and Soldiers.

WILSON, N. C., June 20, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN APPOINTED A COMmissioner to investigate, collect and pay over to the parties entitled thereto, all claims for bounty arrearages of pay and allowances, due to the representatives of deceased officers and soldiers from this State.

The parties entitled are: first, the widow of the deceased, if any. If there be no widow then, secondly, the child or children, if there be such. if there be neither widow or children then, thirdly, the father, if there be neither widow, child, children or father then, fourthly, the mother of the deceased, and in default of all of these then, fifthly, the executor or administrator of the deceased.

The claimant or claimants must furnish his, her or their affidavit, and that of one disinterested witness as to the relationship, and in all cases, where the claimant is not the widow, the affidavit must negative the existence of a claimants of a higher order. The Justice of the Peace, before whom the affidavit is subscribed must certify to the credibility of the witness, and Clerk of the County Court must certify, under the seal of the Court, that he is a Justice of the Peace.

If the claimant or claimant be a child or children of the deceased; and he, she or they be minors, the claim must be propounded by his, her or their guardian, and the fact of his being guardian must be certified to, under seal of the County Court Clerk.

When the claims is made by an executor or administrator, the fact of the executorship or seal by the County Court Clerk.

All of these papers should be sent in duplicate.

Any person directly interested will be furnished, upon application to me, with a proper form of these papers in full; a copy of which, for the greater convenience of parties, will be forwarded as soon as may be practicable to each County Court Clerk.

This commission is intended to facilitate the collection of these claims, and save the claimants all expense.

Parties interested may materially aid me in the investigation of their claims, if at the time of forwarding their paper to me, they will inform me of the date of the death of the deceased, where he died, was killed, whether or not they or any one for them, have received the personal effects which deceased had with him at the time of his death, and whether or not the deceased (if a non commissioned officer or private,) had ever received the State's bounty.

It is very desirable that all claims should be forwarded at as early as may be practicable. In all cases, give the claimants, Post Office and County in full.

NO. A. STANLY,
161—tf. Commisioner.

New Daily Paper in Richmond.

PROSPECTUS.

THE undersigned propose to publish a daily paper, under the title of "THE RICHMOND HERALD," on or about the 15th of January next.

It will be entirely independent in politics, but will nevertheless accord to the administration a just support in all measures which, in the opinion of its conductors may be deemed promotive of the good of the cause in which we are engaged. A proper criticism of such acts as will be deemed diverse to this object, will be, of course, consistent with the independent character under which the paper is to be inaugurated.

In the matter of General News it will be found to keep pace with the leading journals of the day, while it will have added to it in the way of financial intelligence a feature such as we venture to say, no paper in the Confederacy can boast of. Editorials from the pen of one of the ablest financial writers in this or any other country will be presented in each number.

For reasons not now proper to be mentioned, we forbear to give the names of those who shall compose the regular editorial staff; but we flatter ourselves that when they shall appear they will be found to constitute such an array of talent as cannot be excelled on this continent.

The well known character of the individual whose name appears below, as a stenographic reporter, furnishes we presume, a guarantee that, in all that relates to important political speeches and debates, whether in legislative assemblies or out of them, the "HERALD" will present advantages certainly not to be excelled by any paper in the Confederacy.

The farming interests will be faithfully vindicated, and care taken to disseminate the earliest intelligence which a proper regard for the welfare of that great element of national wealth and power shall demand.

In the matter of correct commercial intelligence, equal zeal shall be manifested, our object being to assign to each of these departments an editor of known experience and ability.

Arrangements are on foot by which to secure the earliest foreign news, and the paper will contain such editorial talent as will fully elucidate the bearing of foreign diplomacy upon Southern interests.

In short, "THE RICHMOND HERALD" will be found to combine every feature of interest which the requirements of the present crisis demand.

The enterprise is repectfully commended to the favor and patronage of the citizens of the Southern Confederacy.

P. KEAN, & CO.,
jan 1—28 tf. Richmond, Va.

THE LAND OF THE LIVING.

Call ye this the land of life?
Where the shadow falleth,
Darkly o'er the new made graves,
Whence our loved ones calleth—
Warning us, though still we tread
Where hope flowers are springing,
Soon will all these joys be fled,
Desolation bringing.

Yet there is a land of life,
Where sweet flowers ever;
Time and change may not come there,
There is bliss forever;
Shadows fall not in that land,
Troubles come there never;
Endless joys await us there,
There is life forever.

THE GREEKS AT THERMOPYLE.

They fell devoted, but undying;
The very gale their names seem'd sighing;
The waters murmur'd of their name;
The woods were peopled with their fame;
The silent pillar, lone and gray,
Claim'd kindred with their sacred clay:
Their spirits wrapp'd the dusky mountain,
Their memory sparkled o'er the fountain:
The meanest rill, the mightiest river,
Roll'd mingling with their fame forever.
Despite of every yoke she bears,
The land is glory's still and theirs.
'Tis still a watchword to the earth:
When man would do a deed of worth,
He points to Greece and turns to tread,
So sanction'd on the tyrant's head;
He looks to her, and rushes on
Where life is lost and freedom won.

BYRON.

D. C. MURRAY. JAS. A. MOORE. J. W. HARRISON.

D. C. MURRAY & CO.,

GENERAL AUCTION & COMMIS. MERCHANTS,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.,

HAVING REGULARLY COMMENCED BUSINESS, SOLicit consignments.

They will attend promptly to the purchase and sale of all Goods, Stocks, &c., &c.

REFER TO
C Dewey and W. H. Jones, Cashiers, Raleigh.
Harris & Howell, Wilmington.
Jesse H. Lindsay, Cashier, Greensboro'.
D. A Davis, Cashier, Salisbury.
T. W. Dewey, Cashier, Charlotte.
A. McDean Cashier, Fayetteville.
Jas E. Cuthbert, Cashier, Petersburg, Va.
Branch Morton & Co., Richmond.

Jan. 12, 1865. 124-tf.

FAYETTEVILLE NORTH CAROLINA MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence 1st of February, 1865.

Applications for admission must be made prior to the 1st January, 1865, about which time the terms will be made known.

Also, wanted two teachers of military education and a steward in this institution. Address

Maj. WM. A. BANKS,
Superintendent.

October 24, 1864. 158—tf.

$2000 REWARD.

LOST OR TAKEN BY MISTAKE, A BOX MARKED "Maj. S. V. Reid, Wilmington." Any information in regard to it which will enable us to recover it, or any one leaving it at the Express office will receive the above reward, and no questions asked.

A. P. C. BRYAN,
Agent So. Express Company.

January 17, 1865. 228 tf.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,

STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,

Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSIness at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

50 BOXES CAROLINA BELLE SNUFF FOR sale. KINSEY & WARE

Raleigh Dec. 22, 1864. 209—tf.

S. T. WILDER,

Auction and Commission Merchant,

LOUISBURG, N. C.

Will make sales of real or personal property, merchandise, provisions, flour, grain, salt, &c., and solicits consignments. Franklinton is the nearest depot.

January 9, 1865. 221—tf.

JOHN D. HYMAN,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.,

WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO ANY BUSINESS IN the 8th Judicial Circuit that may be entrusted to his hands.

January 5, 1864. 218—tf.

LOST.

A $700, 4 PER CENT CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSITE dated March 23d 1864, No. 2103, issued to H. Sweezey, by C. B. Harrison, Dep. If not found within six weeks from this date, application will be made for a duplicate.

J. H. SWEEZEY,
Adm'r of H. Sweezey dec'd.

Raleigh, Dec. 28, 1864. 209 w6w

Almanacs! Almanacs!!

TURNER'S ALMANACS FOR 1865 NOW READY.

Price per hundred	75 00
" " doz.	10 00
" " single copy,	1 00

BRANSON & FARRAR,
Raleigh, N. C.

Jan. 2, 1865. 215—tf.

1865. 1865.

CONSERVATIVE

STEAM POWER PRESS

BOOK & JOB OFFICE,

J. B. NEATHERY & CO., Proprietors.

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BOOKS,
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THE CONSERVATIVE

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

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One day,	$ 5 00	One week,	$ 30 00
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Three days,	15 00	Three weeks,	90 00
Four days,	20 00	One month,	1 0 00
Five days,	25 00	Two months,	2 0 00

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Obituaries, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

DEATH OF EDWARD EVERETT.

Edward Everett died of apoplexy at his residence in Boston on Sunday morning. A telegram from there says:

His age was seventy years and about ten months. Mr. Everett addressed his fellow-citizens at Faneuil Hall, on Monday last, in aid of sending provisions to Savannah, and, during the afternoon of that day, was present in court, in reference to a claim for damages against the city of Charlestown for overflowing a portion of his estate in Medford by constructing a dam on Mystic river. On Tuesday he became effected with a severe cold, but neither his friends nor himself deemed it serious. Saturday evening he appeared about as well as usual, and retired to bed, declining to trouble any one to remain with him. About three o'clock this morning his house-keeper entered his room and found him sleeping naturally. An hour later she was alarmed by hearing a heavy fall in his room, and found him lying on the floor breathing heavily. A physician was promptly summoned but before his arrival Mr. Everett died.

The event was announced in nearly all the churches at the commencement of morning service, and created a profound feeling of sadness. Shortly after noon the church bells of the city and suburbs were tolled. Mr. Everett's funeral will take place at noon on Thursday next, in the First Church, Rev. Rufus Ellis pastor. It is presumed the city authorities will take part in the obsequies of this great and good citizen.

The following is the official announcement of his death by the Washington Government:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Sunday, January 15.

The president directs the undersigned to perform the painful duty of announcing to the people of the United States that Edward Everett, distinguished not more by learning and eloquence than by unsurpassed and disinterested labors of patriotism, at a period of political disorder, departed this life at 4 o'clock this morning. The several Executive Departments of the Government will cause appropriate honors to be rendered to the memory of the deceased, at home and abroad, wherever the national name and authority are recognized.

[Signed] WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Edward Everett was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, in April 1794. When but thirteen years of age he entered Harvard College, graduating with high honors in 1811; and after two years of preparatory study in the Theological School at Cambridge, he was elected to succeed the celebrated Rev. Dr. Buckminster, at the Brattle street Church, Boston. Although a youth of but nineteen, he at once took a position among the divines of that city second to none. In theology, as in every other profession of his after life, he mounted rapidly to distinction, and Judge Story esteemed him "the most eloquent of preachers." In 1814 he was elected to the Chair of Greek Literature at Cambridge, with the desire on the part of the trustees that he should visit Europe. Accepting the office, he embarked for Liverpool, and spent two years at the world renowned University of Gottingen. 1817-18 he passed at Paris, visiting London in the spring of 1818, and remaining for a couple of months at Cambridge and Oxford.

"During this time he formed the acquantance of most of the prominent men of the day in England, among them Sir Walter Scott, Jeffrey, Lord Byron, Thomas Campbell, Davy, Mackintosh, Romily and others. During the fall of 1818 he revisited the Continent, and spent the winter months between Naples, Florence and Rome. In 1819 he made a short tour through Greece, and returned to the United States the same year, entering immediately upon his duties as Professor in Cambridge University.

"Shortly afterwards he became the editor of the *North American Review*, and his powerful pen was employed in vindicating American principles and institutions against the throng of English writers then perambulating through the country and using their efforts to ridicule and bring them into contempt. In 1824 Mr. Everett delivered the annual oration before the Phi Beta Kappa Society at Cambridge, General Lafayette being present. The address was most favorably received, and his apostrophe to the noble Frenchman elicited the warmest applause from an immense audience. This oration was initistory to the series of his public addresses, a series running through the last forty years of his eventful life.

"The articles in the *North American Review* attracted universal attention, and the votes of his district (Middlesex), in the autumn of 1824, elected him to the House of Representatives of the United States Congress, where he held a seat for ten years, being re-elected at the expiration of each term. In 1835 he was chosen Governor of Massachusetts, and was re-elected for four successive years. In 1841 he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James, and on his return home, in 1846, he was elected President of Harvard College, a post which he held until 1849, when he tendered his resignation.

"On the death of Daniel Webster, Mr. Everett was made Secretary of State of the United States, and in 1853 he was elected United States Senator by the Legislature of Massachusetts,

THE CONSERVATIVE

M. S. ROBINS, Editor.

☞ All letters on business of the office to be directed to JOHN B. NEATHERY & Co.

RALEIGH, N. C.:
TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 24, 1865.

☞ PRINTERS WANTED. Two or three good Compositors can find permanent employment and good wages by applying at this office. None but good hands need apply.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY. In the *Senate*, a discussion of resolution, protesting against arming the slaves occupied nearly the entire session.

In the *House*, resolutions in the case of Dr. H P. Ritter, and as to the legality of certain impressment measures, and the state of the Confederate liabilities to the State, were adopted.

WE HAVE HAD rather cold, cloudy and gloomy weather for some days, with a considerable amount of rain and mud.

Almost no news of interest, calculated either to intensify the gloom or brighten the skies, has reached us. The usual "all quiet about Richmond and Petersburg," is all that has reached us from that quarter. The few papers which come to hand from the direction of Wilmington are still dissecting, analysing and discussing the fall of Fort Fisher, but give us nothing new in regard to the military situation there.

It was announced some days ago that Sherman had commenced his expected advance into South Carolina, and we anticipated stirring news from the Palmetto State before this, but have none as yet, either good, bad, or indifferent.

What does this dead calm in the news department mean? The mails have been sufficiently irregular of late to satisfy even those who think that the country would be better off without newspapers these times. The telegraph wires have also been frequently out of working order, but it seems quite probable to us that there are other causes beside these for the want of all news of activity at any point in the field. May there not be something in this connection growing out of the recent visits of F. P. Blair and Gen. Singleton, to Richmond. At first we were inclined to attach no importance of a political nature to these visits, and feel no very great confidence in anything of the sort now. But from all the circumstances and surroundings, we have been led to the conclusion that it is within the range of possibility, if not of probability, that there is some hing more in them than we at first supposed. Such seems to be the general tone of the Northern papers, so far as we see, a fact, it is true, not much to be relied on, but may have significance when taken in connection with other facts unquestionably true. We notice a late Northern paper goes even so far as to ascribe the present inactivity of Sherman to this cause. Whether this is the true cause of his short inactivity, or is merely a canard to put us off our guard, and the more certainly secure his success when he does choose to move, time only, can determine In the meantime, however strongly we may hope for the best of results, it behooves us to be prepared for the worst. Should these visits, as some of the Northern papers assert they were intended to do, lead to negotiations, it by no means, follows, necessarily, that peace will be the result. That will depend upon the terms presented by each party as an ultimatum.

While, therefore, it is allowable to hope for the best, it is the true policy to be prepared for any event that may occur.

THE INSANE ASYLUM OF NORTH CAROLINA. From the report of the accomplished Superintendent of the Insane Asylum of North Carolina, we cull some facts which will, no doubt, interest our readers.

On the 31st of October, 1862, there were in the Asylum 195 patients. Since that time there have been admitted 81. There are now in the institution 180, of whom 96 are males.

Of the 96 discharged or died within the last two years, 23 were recovered, and 48 died.—The large number of deaths was caused by the extraordinary prevalence of diseases of a Typhoid type.

A number of admissions have been made from the army, and it is stated that the proper authorities are taking the necessary steps to establish in this State an Asylum for the insane soldiers of all the States.

Of the 276 patients under treatment within the last two years, it is noticeable that a large majority, 161, are unmarried, showing, thereby, another advantage in the matrimonial state, and 21 widows are reported insane, while only 3 widowers are found in that unfortunate state, a fact which proves the greater constancy and devotion of the gentler sex.

The following table will show the forms of insanity under which the patients suffered:

Mania,	175	Dementia,	33
Epilepsy,	17	Imbecility,	33
Melancholy,	9	Suicidal,	3
Puerperal,	1	Homicidal,	3

The causes of insanity have been various, and suggest sad reflections to a thoughtful mind.—We notice disappointment in love, loss of husbands, (not of wives), of property, of parents, of friends, of children, jealousy, pecuniary difficulties, hard study, use of opium, intemperance, disease, and as we feared, no less than sixteen have been deprived of reason by THE WAR.

Among the countless evils of this great strife, our noble Asylum is struggling to alleviate the sorrows of the unfortunate insane.—Although few other things may be saved from the wreck, all must pray that war shall not blast that.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Jan. 23d, 1865.

The Senate was opened with prayer by Rev. Richard Mason, jr., of the Episcopal Church.

Bills to authorize the public Treasurer to receive partial payments of taxes due from counties within the enemy's lines, concerning the mode of taking depositions in certain cases, to amend an act to provide for a turnpike road from Salisbury west to the Georgia line, to amend the act of incorporation of the Cape Fear importing and exporting Company to incorporate the Mount Herman Lodge, A. Y. M., and to incorporate the Deep River Woollen Mills, passed severally their third readings

Mr. Wiggins moved a message be sent to the House proposing to go forthwith into an election for Engrossing Clerk. Not agreed to.

The hour of 12 m. having arrived the special order therefor—resolutions protesting against the policy of emancipation for public services, with a substitute for the same—was taken up and Mr. Dick proceeded to address the Senate there on, saying in discussing again this subject members were about to renew an agitation that in times past had led to the dissolution of the American Union. It was his opinion that no earthly power but the State of North Carolina had a right to interfere with the slave property of the citizens of the State Even in the old Union this principle was recognized. The United States government, never did harm to slavery or sought to interfere with it in the States, and the speaker then proceeded to show from the history of discussions on the subject how this had always been so, He then went on to speak of the future of slavery in the Confederacy, declaring that if the discussion of that subject were potent, under a constitution which did not recognize the right of secession, to destroy a government, it would drive like chaff before the wind the elements of one where it was. To avoid this danger it was proper this matter should be at once settled. Not to do so would be to admit the Lincoln abolition doctrine that the general government has the right to interfere with slavery in the States, and if this were admitted in what way could the secession of the South be justified to the world?

It would not do to say to England for instance—the country that best understood civil liberty—that we seceded in defence of the great rights of habeas corpus, trial by jury, free press etc., or in order to escape the imposition of galling and grievous taxes. The legislation of our general government, England would say, had effectually disposed of those rights, we had ourselves given up slavery, and it would seem that we went out merely because the right of Secession was denied us.

Mr. D. then went on to argue against the proposition to employ 40 000 slaves in the army, declaring they were not needed as cooks, would be worse than useless as teamsters, and, by being taken from the corn field, would deprive us of ten millions of bushels of corn, two millions of wheat, four millions of oats, and two and a half millions pound of pork, sufficient to maintain an army of one hundred thousand men for twelve months. He protested, too, against the scheme of emancipation, in order to curry favor from foreign people, and wished no connection with England, the enemy of our forefathers, or bloody, revolutionary France Nor could he believe, till he saw it under his own hand, that Gen. Lee had favoured the introduction of two hundred and fifty thousand negroes in the army as soldiers. Were it done he believed the army would throw down their arms rather than fight side by side with the negro.

After some further remarks in a similar strain, Mr. D. concluded by saying that as Cato, in all places and on all occasions, closed his harrangues by crying "*Delenda est Carthago*," he would terminate his remarks by saying "if we love our country we must have peace."

Mr. Odom offered an amendment to the resolutions and proceeded to speak thereon, declaring that when the proposition to arm slaves was first brought forward, he had thought public opinion would at once have frowned it down, North Carolina should protest against it, as unwise, inexpedient, wild and wrong, and one, that by taking the laborer from the fields would leave the country to starve.

Mr. Odom then proceeded to discuss the resolutions *seriatim*, arguing in favor of their adoption, declaring that the Government could no more pay for 100,000 slaves to put in the army than Satan could have given the Kingdoms of the world to the Lord, and begging Senators not to abolitionize themselves but to remain firm to slavery—the normal condition of the negro—and to go down if must be—with all lost save honor.

Pending a further consideration, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Pritchard, of the Baptist Church.

Mr. Gudger presented a petition of citizens of the county of Madison, praying a change in the boundary lines thereof.

Mr. Benbury presented a statement of Dr. Henry P. Ritter, of Chowan, and some resolutions based thereon. [This statement sets forth that Dr. Ritter was illegally seized at Weldon on the 5th December, 1864. kept two days under guard there, then sent to Richmond, immersed in Castle Thunder, and kept there several days after a Commission had declared no cause existed for his arrest, suffering during the whole of his custody great harshness of treatment, and losing a slave and other property by reason of not being allowed to take steps for their care. The arrest as stated was made on an anonymous letter signed "A Captain in Hoke's Division on furlough," charging Dr. R. with being a Yankee spy, hired for $10,000 to gain information as to the fortifications at Salisbury and the force thereabout.] The resolutions denounce the arrest in the strongest terms, declare it "a base and inhuman use of power to torture and oppress," and call on the Governor to "demand" the arrest and trial of the offending officers.

Mr. Cobb moved to insert "request" for "demand" in the resolutions.

Mr. Caldwell vehemently opposed the amendment declaring the arrest one of those outrages that were undermining the confidence of the people and would yet, if not checked, produce wide spread bloodshed and ruin.

The amendment was then rejected and the resolutions passed the House unanimously.

The resolutions authorizing the sending of bacon, corn, and flour to the citizens of Wilmington being before the House were amended so as to insert the town of Smithville and direct such measures "as may be necessary" to procure repayment be adopted, and then passed.

Mr. Grissom introduced a resolution calling on the Judiciary Committee to examine into the legality of certain Confederate States Q. M orders prohibiting the sale by producers of their produce to other than government impressing agents, such orders having been served on persons in Granville county.

Mr. Waugh introduced a resolution of enquiry as to what steps have been, or are to be, taken to procure payment of the debt due the State of North Carolina, by the Confederate States. Agreed to.

The House then adjourned.

CAPT. JNO. C. BRAIN.—We had the pleasure of meeting here yesterday Capt. Jno. C. Brain, C. S. N., made notorious and distinguished by his gallant capture of the Yankee steamer Roanoke in October last. It will be remembered that Capt. B. with nine men shipped as passengers in the Roanoke at Havanna, for New York, and when at sea overpowered the steamer's crew of some fifty men, and made a prize of the vessel. They took her into Bermuda, but failing to get a supply of coal to go to sea, destroyed the prize by fire.—They were all arrested by the authorities of Bermuda but were finally discharged. Capt. B's commission proving them to be belligerents and the ship a lawful prize.

Capt. Brain has just arrived in the Confederacy with important dispatches for the Government.—He is quite a young man and the "cut of his jib" will satisfy even a casual observer that he is capable of important work. He is in excellent health. On inquiry he informs us that there is no fear of any of the blockade runners falling into the hands of the Yankees at Wilmington.

Capt B. will accept our thanks for the use of late files of Northern and European papers.—*Goldsboro Journal.*

PAINFUL RUMOR.—We hear it rumored on the street that Capt. H. C. Long, of this place was killed at the battle of Savannah. We can trace the report to no reliable source, and therefore hope it is not so.—*Sals. Watch.*

DEATH OF MOSES D. ECHOLS.—Moses D Echols, the murderer of Capt. James M. Williams, died in jail at Pittsylvania Court House on last Monday, from the effects of a wound which he inflicted upon himself in trying to commit suicide at the time of his arrest.—*Dan. Ap.*

PERSONAL.—Lieut. Gen. D. H. Hill has reached the city for the purpose of assuming command of the forces in this vicinity.

We congratulate our citizens and the public generally, upon the appearance of General Hill in our midst. He will, we trust, infuse new life in the despondent, and mayhap cause a rattling among the dry bones of the disaffected, if there be any such. There are few officers in the Confederacy of so exalted a reputation as this gallant North Carolinian He opened the war with the splendid victory at Bethel, and since then whenever there have been hard blows given the enemy—in Virginia, Maryland, and at Chickamauga—he has been a leader worthy of our cause.—*Augusta Constitutionalist.*

MISCELLANEOUS

Governor Fletcher issued a proclamation on the 14th declaring Missouri a free State. In St. Louis there was an illumination.

The New York papers have nothing new about Blair's peace mission. They copy a great deal on the subject from the Richmond papers.

General Sheridan has started on a tour of inspection of the departments under his command. These embrace the departments of Washington, West Virginia, and the Middle Department.

The Confederates are still in possession of Uniontown, Kentucky, and fire upon passing steamers.

The Chicago prisoners on trial at Cincinnati for treason and conspiracy have put in pleas as to the jurisdiction of the commission, declaring that they are not in the military service, and that this tribunal cannot take cognizance of this case, and that they should be tried by a civil, not a military court. These points were argued yesterday, when the commission adjourned to Monday.

The United States sloop-of-war San Jacinto was wrecked on the morning of the 1st instant off No Name Key, on the Bahama Banks. No lives were lost, and most of the stores of the vessel were saved.

Mr. Archibald Baxter, of New York, goes to Savannah in behalf of the Chamber of Commerce and Produce Exchange, in charge of the contributions made through the Executive Relief Committee of each institution for the relief of the suffering poor of Savannah. Mr. Baxter is to supervise the distribution of the food, etc., thus donated.

The Baltimore *American's* Beaufort correspondent, under date of the 6th instant, says: "Nine deserters came off from Fort Fisher a few days since, and were picked up by one of the blockading vessels. They report that the fort was about surrendering on the 25th, when they were surprised to learn that the troops were being withdrawn from the shore. They represent the garrison as greatly demoralized. The quarters are all destroyed and the men poorly supplied with provisions."

Lieutenant-Governor Jacobs, of Kentucky, has arrived in Washington.

The New York *Herald* advocates the withdrawal of the Emancipation Proclamation, an attempt to reorganize the Union on the old footing with slavery as the war leaves it.

Maximiliam is reported to have added Yucatan and Honduras to his dominions.

Lieutenant Samuel S. Grasty, of Danville, Va., a member of Morgan's command, has escaped from Camp Chase, and is in Canada.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 18th says it is reported that Mr. Seddon will resign the secretaryship of the War Department, and that General Breckenridge will be appointed to the vacancy.

Lord Nelson, when a little boy, was on a visit to an Aunt and went in search of birds' nests. He wandered so far, that he did not return till some time after dark. The old lady, who had been much alarmed by his absence, reprimanded him severely, and asked him how *fear* came not to drive him home. "I don't know" said the boy, with great simplicity, "who *Fear* is."

It is very rare to find ground which produces nothing; if it is not covered with flowers, with fruit trees and grains, it produces briers and pines. It is the same with man; if he is not virtuous, he becomes vicious.—*La Bruyere.*

The hunchback straightens himself in the tomb, and the wicked man under the rod.—*Russian Proverb*

When we are young, we are slavishly employed in procuring something whereby we may live comfortably when we grow old; and when we are old, we perceive it is too late to live as we proposed.—*Pope.*

An able physiologist has written that one-fifth of the human body is composed of phosphorus. Punch remarks, that most likely accounts for the number of matches.

LATEST FROM WILMINGTON.

From the Wilmington *Journal* of Saturday we have the following news. It is the latest before going to press:

We understand that on Thursday last there was some skirmishing between the left wing of our forces in the neighborhood of Sugar Loaf, and the Yankee infantry who made an advance from their entrenched position. During the afternoon, it is reported, whilst the Yankee vessels were engaged shelling the woods, their infantry made an attack on Clingman's brigade, (occupying our left) with the evident intention of flanking them, but were repulsed and driven back to their entrenchments.

No casualties have yet been reported, but we learn that several of our men were wounded.

John Sipe, Co B, 42d Regt N C T, (of Newton N C) wounded in above skirmish and brought to General Hospital No 4, died on yesterday.

In the river below no movements have been made by the enemy's vessels that we were aware of.

We would call the attention of our cotemporaries to the fact that Fort Fisher never was surrendered but was carried at the point of the bayonet by overwhelming numbers, after all the guns on the land face had been dismounted by the terrific fire from the fleet.

The enemy's loss, in Sunday's fight, is estimated to be at least one thousand in killed and wounded. The Fort was charged three times on Sunday afternoon and, night, before it was captured.

It is understood in official quarters that a magazine exploded in Fort Fisher on Monday morning, and that the enemy lost about four hundred from its effects.

The friends of the gallant Major Reilly, need have no fears of his being harshly treated by the enemy, because of his having been in the United States service, as we have been shown the original acceptance of his resignation, dated Washington, May 3d, 1861.

We are reliably informed that Gen. Curtis, of the Yankee army, was killed in the fight at Fort Fisher on Sunday last. We also learn that a Yankee aid-de camp, was killed in the skirmishing on Thursday.

SAVANNAH—THE CITY TO BE GARRISONED.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* has a letter from Savannah, dated the 6th inst., in which we find the following:

The army is still at rest and recuperating for the final raid. The country in this vicinity having been pretty thoroughly foraged out by Wheeler's cavalry before Sherman's army arrived, our dependence is chiefly on transportation from the North, and for some reason, I know not what, but little provision has yet arrived.

As for the city, it is a perfect *furore* of business. About every other house has been converted into a store room, and the citizens—those *who could show a clean record* have nearly all turned merchants. Besides, *there is an influx of the genius Yankee* that must be somewhat alarming to the plodding denizens. The wharf begins to present an appearance which would be no discredit to any city in the North. In a word, Savannah is wheeling right into the old Union track, and, if I mistake not, very much the feeling of her citizens, all the eloquence in rebeldom could not persuade her to turn out again even if our troops were not here.

The indigent contrabands, and their name is legion, are being shipped North as fast as possible, "where wheat bread and a dollar a day are coming."

When the army which is at present sojourning here moves out in the wilderness again, this city will, of course be garrisoned, and it will be necessary to remove, so far as possible all encumbrances. Disaffected citizens, whose hearts still long for the muddy water brooks of the Confederacy, wherever that is, are bowed out of our lines without the least hesitation.

Every house in the city is occupied, and rents are fully as high as in Philadelphia or New York. This may seem strange, but it is, nevertheless, painfully true for those who have to pay present prices.

Table provisions is yet very scarce. Luxuries are few and only to be had at outrageous prices.

Our city lamps still hold out to burn, but unless some enterprising Yankee manages to get a large supply of coal shipped down here very soon we will be left in the dark.

Firewood sells readily at ten dollars per cord, and is hard to get at that.

The army is slaying the timber, as well as other things, in the vicinity of the city. Even the railroad ties on the Georgia Central, for many miles out, are vanishing before this military necessity.

As yet, speculations about the probable movements of the army are of little account. Suffice it that when all things are ready a movement will be made which will excite the interest of the country, no less than did that which has closed in the capture of Savannah.

HISTORY REPEATING ITSELF.—The following incident of the Revolution is not without its parallels in the present war:

"During the severity of the winter campaign in North Carolina, General Greene, passing a sentinel who was bare of feet, said, 'I fear, my good fellow, you must suffer from cold.' 'Pretty much so,' was the reply; 'but I do not complain, because I know I should fare better had our Generals power to procure supplies. They say, however, that we shall have a fight in a few days, and then, by the blessing of God, I shall take care to secure a pair of shoes."

MAKE CHILDREN HAPPY.—Send your little child to bed happy. Whatever cares press, give it a warm good-night kiss as it goes to the pillow. The memory of this, in the stormy years which fate may have in store for the little one, will be like Bethlehem's star to the bewildered Shepherds. "My father—my mother—loved me!" Lips parched with the world's fever will become dewy again at this thrill of youthful memories. Kiss your little child before it goes to sleep.

EXCESSIVE MODESTY.—Brown, known as A. Ward, showman, says: If I am drafted, I shall resign. Deeply grateful for the unexpected honor conferred upon me, I shall feel compelled to resign the position in favor of some more worthy person. Modesty is what ails me. That's what keeps me under.

The New York *News* printed the Confederate Constitution in full on New Year's day, and declared it better than the Constitution of the United States, because of its "clearer and more explicit enunciation of the doctrine of State rights."

A chap out west, who had been severely afflicted with the palpitation of the heart, says he found instant relief by the application of another palpitating heart. Another triumph of homœpathy. "Like cures like"

The fountain of content must spring up in the mind; and he who has so little knowledge of human nature, as to seek happiness by changing anything but his own desposition will waste his life in fruitless efforts, and multiply the griefs which he professes to remove.—*Johnson.*

THE GRAVE.—It buries every error, covers every defect, extinguishes every resentment. From its peaceful bosom spring none but tender recollections. Who can look down upon the grave of an enemy and not feel a compunctions throb that he should have warred with the poor handful of earth that lies mouldering before him? The best thing a man can take with him is character.

The difference between a suit of clothes and a suit at law is this—one provides you with pockets, and the other empties them.

PATRIOTISM.

Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
"This is my own—my native land?"
Whose heart has ne'er within him burn'd
As home his footsteps he hath turn'd,
From wandering on a foreign strand?
If such there breathe, go mark him well!
For him no minstrel's raptures swell.
High though his tiles, proud his name,
Boundless his wealth as wish can claim,—
Despite those titles, power, and pelf,
The wretch, concentered all in self,
Living shall forfeit fair renown,
And doubly dying shall go down
To the vile dust from whence he sprung,
Unwept, unhonor'd and unsung.

SCOTT.

THE DYING FATHER'S COUNSEL.

Mr. Benn, of Highgate, had been the subject of a severe affliction, which at length terminated his valuable life before he had, to human appearance, reached his meridian. The evening before his departure, he desired all his children to come into his chamber, and placing them around his dying bed, thus addressed them:

"You all know that I am soon going to be removed from this world to a better; and I trust that you are walking the same road, and will soon follow me. You all know the road; great pains have been taken to show it to you. Where is it to be found? The children all instantly replied, 'In the Bible.' The dying parent proceeded, 'Keep hold of that chain; it will never mislead you When you are in doubt, whether this or that be right, ask your Bible; see if your Saviour would have done so.' Addressing the elder children, he said, 'Remember you are to teach the younger; tell them all we have taught you, and try to make it a pleasure.' To his eldest son he observed, 'when you go into the world, and are exposed to persons who, perhaps, will ridicule the Saviour's name, and the Bible, do not listen to them. Seek that society which will help you to practice your Bible; this book will provide comfort for you when friends forsake you. Every other comfort in this world has its drawback, and is transitory. When you are in pain or suffering, write upon it, the road to heaven."

The following apologue about the angel, in one of Franklin's letters to his daughter, is full of the force and beauty that characterized everything of this kind from his pen, and manifests his deep horror of war:

A young angel of distinction being sent down to our world on some business for the first time, had an old courier spirit assigned him. They arrived over the seas of the Martinicus in the middle of the long day of an obstinate fight between the fleets of Rodney and DeGrasse. When through the clouds of smoke he saw the fire of the guns, the decks covered with mangled limbs, and bodies dead or dying, the ships sinking or being blown up and burned, and the quantity of misery and destruction, he turned angrily to his guide and said: "You undertook to conduct me to earth, and you brought me to hell." "No, sir," says the guide: "I have made no mistake. This is really the earth, and these are men; devils never treat one another in this cruel manner—they have more sense, and more of what men vainly call humanity."

THE ROSE.

The Ghebers believe that when Abraham was thrown into the fire by Nimrod, the flame turned into a bud of roses. The Turks have an idea that it sprung from the sweat of Mahomet, and they cause a rose to be sculptured on the monument of all young women who die unmarried. The mythological writers say that Apollo caused Rhiant, Queen of Corinth, in consequence of her extreme beauty, to be changed into a rose. The rose is said to be given by Appocrates to the God of silence to engage him to conceal the unbecoming conduct of his mother, Venus; and hence it was made a symbol of silence. A rose was always placed above the guest, in a banqueting hall, to banish restraint; and to denote that nothing said there should be repeated elsewhere; and hence originated the saying "sub rosa" where a secret was to be kept.

Rhodes is thought to owe its name to the immense number of roses it produced. At Salreay, in France, a curious festival is kept up, called the festival of roses. A young girl is selected from among three of the most distinguished for female virtues. Her name is announced from the pulpit. She is afterwards conducted to attend the vesper service. She was formerly accustomed to open the ball at night with the *signor*; now a present is bestowed upon her, and she is called *la rosiere*, because she is always adorned with roses. The perfume of the delicious flower is thus accounted for by the fabulous authors: "Love at a feast at Olympus, in the midst of a lively dance, overset by a stroke of his wing, a goblet of nectar, which, falling on a rose, embalmed it with its rich fragrance, which it still contains."

DIED,

In this city on the 22d inst., Mrs. Ann W. Hooks, widow of the Rev. Curtis Hooks, of Wayne county, N. C.

☞ Goldsboro' State Journal please copy.

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THE SUBSCRIBER WAS ROBBED OF A FOUR HUNdred dollar 4 per cent. Certificate of Deposit, dated March 19th, 1864, No. 121, issued to me by J. M. Worth, Dep. If not found within six weeks from this date application will be made for a duplicate. This the 20th day of January, 1865.

ALFRED CAVINESS.
January 24, 1865. 284—tf.

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